

NEW YORK'S COST OF LIVING CUT BY FAIR PRICE CAMPAIGN

be permitted to continue unless we—and by "we" your committee means not labor alone but the people of the whole United States—wish to invite a disaster unparalleled in history. The people must be given a breathing spell. There must be a suspension of struggling for class and party advantage. All Americans must bend their backs to their own and pull steadily together against the storm-tossed waters until our boat again rides safely on the placid sea of prosperity.

The part that labor can play in bringing tranquility and prosperity to our industrial life has been pointed out by recent events.

"The President of the United States in a message to his fellow citizens on Aug. 25 refers specifically to the threatened strike of railway shopmen, and makes a plea which may advantageously be considered as applying to industrial disturbances generally. The President said:

"The substantial argument which the shopmen urge is the very serious increase in the cost of living. This is a very potent argument indeed. But the fact is that the cost of living has certainly reached its peak, and will probably be lowered by the efforts which are now everywhere being concerted and carried out. It will certainly be lowered so soon as there are settled conditions of production and consumption; and, as soon as the Treaty of Peace is ratified and in operation, and merchants, manufacturers, farmers, miners, all have a certain basis of calculation as to what their business will be and what the conditions will be under which it must be conducted."

"Again President Wilson said: 'The demands of the shopmen, therefore, and all similar demands, are in effect that we make increases in wages, which are likely to be permanent, in order to meet a temporary situation which will last nobody can certainly tell how long, but in all probability only for a limited time. Increases in wages will, moreover, certainly result in still further increasing the costs of production and, therefore, the cost of living, and we should only have to go through the same process again. A substantial increase of wages in leading lines of industry at this time would utterly crush the general campaign which the Government is waging, with energy, vigor and substantial hope of success, to reduce the high cost of living. Only by keeping the cost of production on its present level, by increasing it only by the rigidity of economy and saving on the part of the people, can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down.'"

ORGANIZED LABOR AND PRESIDENT STOPPED RAIL STRIKE.

"As a result of President Wilson's appeal, backed by the attitude of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and the leaders of the railway brotherhoods, the threatened railroad strike was averted and the country spared a terrible tragedy.

"On every hand there are strikes and threats of strikes. Most of these disturbances have been provoked by radical agitators who have not the interests of the toilers at heart, but who seek to promote industrial warfare for the purpose of destroying our present economic system and substituting industrial ownership by the proletariat. Fortunately the same leaders of organized labor have, after a short period, succeeded in regaining control of their temporarily rebellious unions, and restoring orderly procedure under the laws and rules of the American Federation of Labor.

"The conduct of men who call themselves loyal supporters of trade unionism in breaking away from the authority of their duly elected officials and inaugurating unauthorized strikes should at all times be severely condemned and the agitators who foment such outbreaks should be visited with the severest penalties possible under trade union rules. For trade unions to permit themselves to be brought under the influence of lawless agitators at this time of national stress is treason not only to the principles of trade unionism but to the United States of America. It would not be too severe punishment to revoke the American Federation of Labor charters of such unions and ban them outside the pale of decent organized labor.

"Your committee is of the opinion that President Wilson's reasoning is based on sound economic principles and that organized labor owes a duty to the President to give him whole-hearted

CONGRESS AND UNIONS BACK WILSON'S CALL FOR MEETING BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR

President's Move to Adjust Industrial Problem Meets With General Endorsement.

NEW WAGE FOOTING.

Hopes Workers Will Move With Government in Solving Domestic Problem.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—President Wilson's announcement that he will call a conference of labor and capital met with approval among Senators and members of Congress to-day.

Labor union men, as well as their leaders, also endorsed the move.

Senator Kenyon, Iowa, suggested that representative farmers should be invited.

A special joint session of the House and Senate Labor Committee has already been announced for Thursday, when the Kelly-Poinsett resolution directing the President to call an industrial conference will be considered. Senator Kenyon, who is Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, said the President's announcement would not change the plan for action on the resolution at the earliest moment. Adoption of the resolution would merely give the conference which the President has in mind the approval of Congress, it was explained.

"The President's plan for a national conference seems an excellent one," said Secretary John Scott of the railway department, American Federation of Labor. "An understanding must be reached between employees and employers in all industries of the present industrial unrest is to be quieted. The Government should use its influence to emphasize to employers that none can refuse to recognize the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively. The President is right in declaring a new basis must be adopted for wage adjustments. Tribunals should be set up

speaking, an accomplished fact. "It is labor's duty and it should be its pleasure to produce as much in eight hours as it formerly produced in ten, and even more. To that end, every man and woman that works for wages should bend every effort to letting the close of each day's work be the end of the day's work. There should be no idling down. There must be intensified production. That means that we will all have to work a little harder than we are now working. Our material reward will come through decreasing the cost of living, thus automatically increasing our wages. Our spiritual reward will come from the fact that every additional hour of labor will add to the wealth of the world and to the help we extend to the peoples of other lands who are less fortunate than we Americans."

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY FEDERATION COMMITTEE.

"Your committee therefore recommends:—FIRST.—That organized labor exert itself to the utmost to increase production of essential commodities and thereby lower the cost to the consumer. This applies not alone to the necessities of life, but to all manufactured articles which are bartered in commerce at home and abroad, and the production, manufacture and sale of which supply the income from which labor draws its earnings and employers their profits. This can only be accomplished by employers and wage earners working together to that end, each casting aside all striving for temporary advantage and pulling together in double harness for the general good of all the people of the United States and the emancipation of the world from the economic trouble which now besets the peoples of all lands. The eight hour day for toilers is, generally

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Federal Fair Prices and Prices in New York, Showing Disparities in Rich and Poor Sections

The chart shows the prices which are declared by the Federal Food Administration to be fair, and in adjoining columns the prices actually charged for the same foods by grocers and butchers in seven sections of the city. By comparing the Federal list with the prices you pay your own dealer you can know at a glance whether you are being treated fairly or not.

MEATS

PRICES DEMANDED IN SEVEN SECTIONS OF CITY

| FAIR PRICES | East Side, South of 42d St. | West Side, North of 42d St. | East Side, North of 42d St. | West Side, South of 42d St. | Washington Heights and Harlem | Brooklyn | Brooklyn |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Chuck steak | 23 | 27 | 16-40 | 19-20 | 23-30 | 19-28 | 24 |
| Whole cross rib | 30 | 34 | 26-30 | 28-32 | 32-36 | 28-30 | 34-38 |
| Cut cross rib | 34 | 38 | 29-34 | 31-35 | 35-39 | 31-35 | 37-41 |
| Stew beef | 23 | 27 | 18-22 | 20-24 | 24-28 | 21-25 | 27-31 |
| Sirloin steak | 40 | 44 | 45-48 | 48-51 | 51-54 | 48-51 | 54-57 |
| Bottom round | 42 | 46 | 30-35 | 32-37 | 37-42 | 34-39 | 40-45 |
| Rib roast, prime | 41 | 45 | 25-30 | 27-31 | 31-35 | 28-32 | 34-38 |
| Whole top sirloin | 38 | 42 | 25-30 | 27-31 | 31-35 | 28-32 | 34-38 |
| Out top sirloin | 42 | 46 | 35-40 | 37-42 | 42-47 | 39-44 | 45-50 |
| Leg of lamb | 36 | 40 | 40-42 | 42-44 | 44-46 | 41-43 | 44-46 |
| Rib chops | 26 | 30 | 42-48 | 44-50 | 46-52 | 43-49 | 49-55 |
| Stew lamb (under coat) | 18 | 20 | 25-30 | 27-32 | 32-37 | 29-34 | 35-40 |
| Chucks | 27 | 31 | 25-30 | 27-32 | 32-37 | 29-34 | 35-40 |
| Smoked hams (unwrapped), 8 to 18 lb. | 45 | 49 | 38-44 | 40-46 | 46-52 | 43-49 | 49-55 |
| Smoked shoulders (pic-nics) 2 1/2 to 7 lb. | 33 | 37 | 28-34 | 30-36 | 36-42 | 33-39 | 39-45 |
| Smoked bacon (unwrapped) | 53 | 57 | 48-50 | 50-52 | 52-54 | 49-51 | 54-56 |
| Pork chops (end) | 43 | 47 | 38-40 | 40-42 | 42-44 | 39-41 | 44-46 |
| Pork chops (middle) | 49 | 53 | 40-43 | 42-45 | 45-48 | 42-45 | 48-51 |

GROCERIES

| Article and Kind | FAIR PRICES | East Side, South of 42d St. | West Side, North of 42d St. | East Side, North of 42d St. | West Side, South of 42d St. | Washington Heights and Harlem | Brooklyn | Brooklyn |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Beans, lima, lb. | 15 | 16 1/2 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18-19 | 15 | 17-18 |
| Beans, pea or medium, domestic, lb. | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 | 14 | 15-16 | 11 1/2 | 13-14 |
| Beans, pea or medium, lb. | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 13 | 14 | 15-16 | 11 1/2 | 13-14 |
| Rice, broken, lb. | 11 | 11 1/2 | 9-10 | 9 | 10 | 11-12 | 10 | 11-12 |
| Rice, Blue Rose, lb. | 16 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17-18 | 18 | 19 | 20-21 | 16 1/2 | 18-19 |
| Oats, bulk, lb. | 6-6 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 | 7 1/2 | 8 | 8-9 | 6-6 1/2 | 7-7 1/2 |
| Cornmeal, yellow, lb. | 6 1/2 | 7 | 6 | 6 1/2 | 7 | 7-8 | 6 1/2 | 7-8 |
| Flour, wheat, lb. | 6 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 8 | 9 | 9-10 | 6 1/2 | 8-9 |
| Sugar, granulated, 16 lb. | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 11 | 12 | 12-13 | 10 1/2 | 12-13 |
| Bread, factory wrapped, 16-ounce | 9 1/2 | 10 | 9-10 | 10 | 11 | 11-12 | 9-10 | 10-11 |
| Bread, store wrap'd, 16-oz | 9 | 9 1/2 | 9-10 | 10 | 11 | 11-12 | 9-10 | 10-11 |
| Tomatoes, canned, can. | 13-15 | 14-16 | 12-13 | 13 | 14 | 15-16 | 12-13 | 14-15 |
| Corn, canned, can. | 15-16 | 16-18 | 15-16 | 16 | 17 | 18-19 | 15-16 | 17-18 |
| Peas, canned, can. | 15-17 | 16-18 | 15-16 | 16 | 17 | 18-19 | 15-16 | 17-18 |
| Salmon, canned, can. | 22 | 23-25 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25-26 | 22-23 | 24-25 |
| Milk, evaporated, 6-oz. | 8 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 8 | 9 | 9-10 | 8 1/2 | 9-10 |
| Milk, evaporated, 16-oz. | 16 1/2 | 17-19 | 16-17 | 17 | 18 | 19-20 | 16 1/2 | 18-19 |
| Butter, fresh creamery, prints, lb. | 58 1/2 | 60 | 59-61 | 60 | 61 | 62-63 | 59-60 | 61-62 |
| Butter, fresh creamery, seconds, lb. | 56 | 58 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60-61 | 56-57 | 58-59 |
| Cheese, American, whole milk, lb. | 41 1/2 | 43 | 40-42 | 41 | 42 | 43-44 | 41-42 | 43-44 |
| Eggs, select candied, doz | 67 | 69 | 61-64 | 62 | 63 | 64-65 | 62-63 | 64-65 |
| Potatoes, Long Island, lb | 3 1/2 | 4 | 4-5 | 4 1/2 | 5 | 5-6 | 3 1/2 | 4-5 |
| Onions, lb. | 3 1/2 | 4 | 4-5 | 4 1/2 | 5 | 5-6 | 3 1/2 | 4-5 |
| Lard, lb. | 38 1/2 | 40 | 38-40 | 39 | 40 | 41-42 | 38-39 | 40-41 |

will never be effaced from the culprit's memory.

"The copies of this report be transmitted to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and to the various State Federations of Labor throughout the United States, with the recommendation that the policy outlined herein be adopted by all."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

"Your committee, through the courtesy of the Merchants' Association of New York, was enabled to hold several conferences at the rooms of the Merchants' Association with representatives of the interests above mentioned. The Merchants' Association named the Committee on Industrial Relations to advise with your committee, and by unanimous action of the Executive Committee, Mr. William F. Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, was authorized to appoint and to appoint the sub-committee of the Industrial Relations Committee to continue indefinitely the conference with your Organized Labor Committee."

"For these acts of courtesy and helpfulness your committee extends its thanks to the Merchants' Association of New York, President Morgan, Secretary, Messrs. Alfred L. Smith, manager of the Industrial Bureau; the Committee on Industrial Relations; the Executive Committee and general officers of the association."

"For the committee, respectfully submitted, JOHN P. PIERCE, Chairman, ISADORE EFTEN, Secretary."

FRENCH IN CONTROL AFTER LUDWIGSHAFEN COUP

Agitators for Palatinate Republic Captured Post Office in Four-Hour Fight.

COBLENZ, Saturday, Aug. 30 Associated Press.—French troops are in complete control of the situation at Ludwigshafen, where an attempt to establish an independent republic in the Palatinate appears to have come to a head early yesterday. According to German newspapers, a number of adherents of Dr. Haas of Landau attacked the post office at Ludwigshafen and after a four hours' fight succeeded in overpowering the resistance of post office officials.

The movement for a Palatinate republic has been planned for some time under the leadership of Dr. Haas, the scheme not being related to that of Dr. H. A. Dorn of Bonn, who headed the agitation for the creation of the Rhineland Republic last June. The followers of Dr. Haas are seeking to make the Palatinate independent from Prussia. They are also accused of desiring to sever the Palatinate entirely from Germany.

Swift & Company's sales of food in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 30, showed no change from the week ending Aug. 23. The sales were:—

How Wages Have Been Raised in New York State in a Year In Various Big Industries

The subjoined table of wage increases of employees in New York State during the twelve months ending in July includes all classes of employees, unorganized as well as organized, office workers, skilled and unskilled labor. The figures as to industries were compiled by the Statistical Department of the State Industrial Commission, as to railroads by the Railroad Wage Commission, and as to the building trades by the Board of Building Trades Agents of those trades.

While the statistics presented were compiled from records applying to New York State, they are fairly representative of conditions throughout the United States:

| Industry | 1918 | 1919 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Stone, Clay and Glass Products | \$22.73 | \$29.91 |
| Miscellaneous stone and mineral products | 23.12 | 29.91 |
| Lime, cement and plaster | 25.75 | 21.26 |
| Brick, tile and pottery | 20.93 | 15.22 |
| Glass | 23.91 | 19.58 |
| Metals, Machinery and Conveyances | 25.36 | 22.44 |
| Gold, silver and precious stones | 25.19 | 19.65 |
| Brass, copper, aluminum, etc. | 22.63 | 20.55 |
| Pig iron and rolling mill products | 20.64 | 25.11 |
| Structural and architectural iron work | 30.09 | 22.57 |
| Sheet metal work and hardware | 21.55 | 18.55 |
| Firearms, tools and cutlery | 21.30 | 22.09 |
| Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus | 26.26 | 22.69 |
| Machinery (including electrical apparatus) | 24.24 | 21.81 |
| Automobiles, carriages and airplanes | 26.68 | 23.53 |
| Car, locomotive and railway repair shops | 24.56 | 23.82 |
| Boat and shipbuilding | 21.20 | 26.47 |
| Instruments and appliances | 20.57 | 17.48 |
| Wood Manufactures | 20.47 | 18.02 |
| Saw mill and planing mill products | 20.28 | 17.76 |
| Furniture and cabinet work | 21.44 | 17.74 |
| Pianos, organs and other musical instruments | 20.83 | 17.80 |
| Furs, Leather and Rubber Goods | 20.44 | 17.98 |
| Leather and fur goods | 20.82 | 19.67 |
| Boots and shoes | 21.75 | 18.18 |
| Rubber and gutta percha goods | 19.71 | 17.20 |
| Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc. | 18.18 | 15.18 |
| Chemicals, Oils, Paints, &c. | 21.66 | 19.63 |
| Drugs and chemicals | 20.02 | 17.21 |
| Paints, dyes and colors | 19.71 | 17.56 |
| Animal and mineral oil products | 22.81 | 21.49 |
| Paper | 23.92 | 20.81 |
| Printing and Paper Goods | 23.07 | 19.16 |
| Paper boxes and tubes | 16.93 | 14.23 |
| Printing and book making | 25.28 | 20.91 |
| Textiles | 16.56 | 15.22 |
| Silk and silk goods | 16.51 | 13.56 |
| Wool manufactures | 17.79 | 16.24 |
| Cotton goods | 16.95 | 15.55 |
| Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods | 14.87 | 14.42 |
| Other textile and allied products | 15.87 | 14.40 |
| Clothing, Millinery, Laundering, &c. | 18.47 | 15.25 |
| Men's clothing | 20.15 | 16.99 |
| Men's shirts and furnishings | 13.83 | 12.29 |
| Women's clothing | 24.90 | 19.18 |
| Women's underwear and furnishings | 15.39 | 13.01 |
| Women's headwear | 17.07 | 15.17 |
| Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, &c. | 15.17 | 13.29 |
| Food, Liquors and Tobacco | 19.78 | 16.85 |
| Flour, feed and other cereal products | 24.17 | 21.01 |
| Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving | 18.25 | 14.85 |
| Groceries not elsewhere classified | 22.19 | 20.18 |
| Laundering, meat packing and dairy products | 23.59 | 20.24 |
| Bread and other bakery products | 19.92 | 15.89 |
| Confectionery and ice cream | 12.26 | 10.93 |
| Beverages | 22.85 | 19.73 |
| Cigars and other tobacco products | 15.73 | 13.75 |
| Water, Light and Power | 25.78 | 21.55 |
| Building Trades | 35.10 | 29.70 |
| Railroads | 33.00 | 25.00 |

FAIR PRICE LIST PUBLICITY DRIVING FOOD COST DOWN TO LIVE-AND-LET-LIVE BASIS

Public Opinion Bringing Merchants Back to Their Senses.

PROFITEERING CHECKED

An Evening World Canvass Shows Sections Where Food Is Cheapest.

The Evening World publishes to-day an illuminating chart analysis of the food price situation in Manhattan, the Bronx, Harlem and Brooklyn. It shows what forces are driving prices down and what forces are lifting them. It shows that the Federal Food Administration's campaign, wherever it has been backed by a really active public opinion, has driven prices to astonishingly low level. And it shows that in neighborhoods inhabited by the masses, who order the best without even inquiring the price, the Food Administration has been practically powerless.

The grocer and the butcher have yielded to publicity and public demand wherever they have confronted them. In many instances food is sold at prices far below the even in the Food Administration list as "fair."

Those who go to the cheaper public markets and to the corner shops in the districts where the purchasing power of a dollar is a matter of vital concern, will find that they can buy practically every food in the Federal list at prices lower than "fair." At certain stores in Washington Heights and the Bronx merchants had the temerity to charge 12 cents a pound for sugar. If the persons who paid that price will make a complaint to the Federal Food Administration these profiteering merchants will be compelled to refund and will probably have

such further unpleasant experience that will keep the price down. The price of that staple is strictly limited by the Government to 11 cents a pound. At one store on the upper East side a merchant was selling sugar at 1-3 cents a pound on Saturday.

In some instances grocers claim that the price-hammering campaign has been so successful as to be ruinous, and to prove it they have simply gone out of business, blaming the sale of army food.

But the story is told, when it is pointed out, that in a single borough the price of staple articles at retail, such, for instance, as sirloin steak, varies as much as 17 cents. Seventeen cents on a single point of sirloin steak is what one man saves by insisting on getting his meat at the bottom price and 17 cents is what another man pays for the privilege of ordering a specific cut, trimmed to a special way, delivered at the moment he wants it, and "bought cost until the bill comes in."

THE "CARLESS" ARE SOAKED BY BUTCHERS AND GROCERS.

The same thing is true in groceries. "We handle nothing but the finest goods and our customers won't take anything else," said a Columbia Heights grocer in Brooklyn. "I don't care what they want when they want it, and they are willing to pay for it."

Walk down from the Heights to the district under the bridge and you find prices strikingly lower than the Federal list. The grocer there says his customers won't pay high prices. So he buys in the cheapest market he can find, shaves his margin of profit to the limit and makes his living by selling to many people. And prices even lower than his can be had in some of the pushcart markets.

At the other end of town, in the Bronx, the prices in the regular retail grocery and butcher shops were generally quite close to the Federal fair-price list. Grocers there said they were feeling the effect of the army food sales less now than they expected to feel it next winter.

"The people in the Bronx who are buying the tinned army food," said one grocer, "are not buying it to eat

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

BRITAIN RESUMES TRADE WITH CENTRAL POWERS.

Lack of Shipping to Prevent Any Great Imports for the Present.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A great deal of curiosity is being evinced by the British public regarding the effect of today's reopening of trade with the Central European powers. Although it has been known for some time that German firms have been sending circulars to British business houses offering articles for sale, it was generally believed some hesitancy still existed among commercial houses with regard to the resumption of business relations with the Central Powers.

Owing to the lack of shipping facilities it will be virtually impossible for any considerable consignments of imports to reach Great Britain for some time to come.

Shah on Way to Italy. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, Aug. 31 (Associated Press).—Ahmed Mirza, the Shah of Persia, is on his way to-day to Italy aboard a British vessel. From Italy he will proceed to Switzerland. It is considered unlikely that he will visit the United States during his tour.

MARTIAL LAW IN MUNICH; MACHINE GUNS IN STREETS

Berlin Hears of New Critical Situation in Capital of Bavaria.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—Munich, the Bavarian Capital, is under martial law, the Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin reports. Soldiers with machine guns have been posted in the streets.

NEGRO SOLDIER LYNCHED.

BOAGLUSA, La., Sept. 1.—After being trailed by bloodhounds, caught and identified by a white woman as the man who attacked her Saturday, Louis McCarty, a discharged negro soldier, was lynched yesterday by a mob of 500 men.

His body was then tied to an automobile, dragged through the principal streets of the town and finally burned in front of the home of his victim.

Montreal Greets Prince Tomorrow. MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 1.—A forty-mile motor drive through the streets of Montreal and suburbs and a luncheon on Mountain Lookout will mark tomorrow's reception to the Prince of Wales who will arrive here in the morning from Ottawa. It was announced here to-day.

THE Illustrated NEWS

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